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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

大正四年第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

READY FOR 1918, KAISER'S DEFI ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Germany Still Invincible
And Sure To Win,
He Proclaims

NO NOTE OF PEACE

Determined To Prosecute
"Righteous War Of De-
fence" To Finish

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, August 1.—The Kaiser in a proclamation to the German people says:

"After three years of hard fighting we are resolutely determined to prosecute our righteous war of defence to a successful termination. The enemy shall never have the German territory to which he is stretching out his hands. We are not frightened by new nations continuing to enter the war against us.

"Our enemies wish to see us weak and powerless at their feet, but they shall not prevail. They dislaid our words of peace. They did not know how Germany could fight. They have slandered the Germans throughout the whole wide world, but they cannot extinguish German glory. Germany stands immovable, victorious and intrepid and will meet further possible hard trials with grave men and full faith.

"If the enemy wishes to prolong the war his sufferings will be heavier than ours. We must tirelessly toil and fight, but Germans may be sure that German blood and German zeal are not being gambled with for the empty shadow of ambition or schemes of conquest, but in defence of a free and strong Empire in which their children may live in security."

The Kaiser in another proclamation to the army, navy and Colonial troops says:

"The third year of the war has ended. Our adversaries have increased, but their prospects of victory are no better.

"You crushed Rumania last year. The Russian Empire again trembles under your strokes. Both these states have sacrificed themselves for others and now bleed to death.

"You have braved the enemies' assaults in Macedonia and in the mighty battles of the West you remain masters. Your lines are firm, protecting your dear ones at home against the terrors and devastation of war.

"The navy has achieved good results and has threatened the enemy's command of the sea and very existence.

"Far from home a little band is defending a German Colony against many times superior forces.

"We and our Allies will also be victorious in 1918. Ours is the will to final victory. War is still being forced upon us. We fight for our future existence with firm resolution and courage. With the growing problem our strength grows. We are invincible and will be victorious. The Lord God will be with us in the field."

Britain Denies Misuse Of Hospital Ships

Charge Made By Germany Over
Mesopotamia Incident Ex-
plained By Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 31.—The Admiralty denies the German official statement that hospital ships were misused in Mesopotamia. This allegation by Germany is based on criticisms made by the Mesopotamia Commissioners concerning the lack of hospital-ship accommodation which necessitated temporarily converting into hospital-ships two steamers which were loaded with horses and ammunition. The Admiralty points out that these vessels did not claim immunity, did not hoist the Red Cross and did not display marks indicating a claim to neutrality, and that the enemy would not have acted illegally if they had sunk them.

Henderson's Presence At Labor Conference Causes Crisis In Party

Resignation Of Cabinet Member Demanded In Punishment For Joining In Internationale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 1.—The Times states that Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris has caused a crisis in the Labor Party. It is understood that the Cabinet Ministers informed him yesterday of their anxiety to see him as early as possible. It is stated that Mr. Henderson did not consult some of the Labor Ministers regarding the new orientation of the policy of the Labor Party and the strongest of them are resolved not to follow him. It is suggested that his resignation is the only solution. The more stalwart leaders of the Labor Party are now up in arms and will oppose with determination the proposal that British Labor Representatives shall meet German Socialists during the war.

Viscount Duncannon rejected the contention that Mr. Arthur Henderson went to Paris as Secretary of the Labor Party and not as a Member of the War Cabinet. He accused the Government of tacitly consenting to the departure of Mr. Henderson's companions by issuing passports to them.

He requested the Government to make a declaration that it will not allow Englishmen to go and meet Germans at Stockholm and that if Mr. Henderson had thus committed himself he should retract or be asked to resign.

No Peace Now Says Henderson

Paris, August 1.—The British Cabinet Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking to the Parliamentary Committee which gave a reception to the Russian Delegates yesterday, said that his visit to Russia had inspired him with the highest confidence in the Provisional Government and in the Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

He added that Great Britain, whatever the duration of the war, will never swerve from her resolution to exact punishment for the crimes of 1914. Peace in the present position of the war would be criminal. The peoples had suffered too much and victory alone could ensure a durable peace.

KERENSKY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRONT

Russians Forced Back Across
Zbrucz River Everywhere
But One Point

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 31.—The Premier, M. Kerensky, has returned from the front.

A Battalion of Death composed of 200 sailors from Revel recently forced four lines of enemy trenches instead of two as ordered. When they asked for reinforcements the Russian Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, when the latter said that France is following an imperialist policy.

M. Ribot declared: "We don't follow a policy of conquests. We are invaded. We follow a policy of restoration, justice and right. We want to retake those provinces which gave themselves freely to France; we do not want annexations by violence. We shall obtain with our allies guarantees for a lasting peace."

We frustrated an attempt to cross Zbrucz River northward of Husiatyn. The enemy forced us back across Zbrucz River elsewhere. Our losses were great.

The enemy forced our retirement between the Dniester and the Pruth, eastward of Germen.

The Austrian official wireless communiqué this evening reports:

We are advancing towards Klimpoling. We forced the Russians to retreat after a fierce fight southwestward and northwestward of Czernowitz.

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES

18 of Over 1,600 Tons Torpedoed
Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The Admiralty

announces that the number of mer-

chantmen arriving at ports of the

United Kingdom last week totalled

2,747; and the number sailing 2,776.

Sunk during the same period:

Over 1,600 tons, 18; under 1,600 tons,

3; unsuccessfully attacked, 9.

tion made by the Executive of the Labor Party to meet enemy Socialists at the Stockholm Conference. The date of the conference has been fixed for August 28.

The majority acted on the advice of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

In the House of Commons today Viscount Duncannon, Unionist Member for Dover, moved the adjournment of the House in order to draw attention to the conduct of the War Cabinet in allowing at a critical period one of its members to proceed abroad, accompanied by a Pacifist Member of the House of Commons, on business which was not connected with his ministerial duties and on a mission which had not the sanction of the Government.

There is much feeling in the House of Commons concerning the visit Mr. Henderson is making to Paris, and his explanation today is anxiously awaited, as the decision of the Executive of the Labor Party to appoint delegates to the Socialist Conference in Stockholm reverses the resolution passed by the Labor Congress at Manchester last January, and is believed to be due to advice given by Mr. Arthur Henderson since his return from Russia.

Seeks To Curb Russians

It is understood that the motive underlying the change is due to a feeling that there will be less danger to the cause of the Allies if British and French representatives are present at Stockholm to check the impetuosity of the Russians.

The Daily Chronicle declares that Conservatives, resentful at the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as Minister of Munitions, are making the most of the Henderson incident in order to teach the government a lesson.

Editorials in the Times and Daily Telegraph denounce Mr. Arthur Henderson and the holding of an Internationale during war time.

The Blackpool Textile Federation Conference by a narrow majority has decided to support the recommenda-

MICHAELIS CLOUDING ISSUE, SAYS M. RIBOT

Charge Of French Imperialistic
Aims Made To Divert Atten-
tion, Premier Answers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 31.—The French Premier, M. Ribot, today made a declaration before the Chamber of Deputies in order to deny the utterances made by the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, when the latter said that France is following an imperialist policy.

M. Ribot declared: "We don't follow a policy of conquests. We are invaded. We follow a policy of restoration, justice and right. We want to retake those provinces which gave themselves freely to France; we do not want annexations by violence. We shall obtain with our allies guarantees for a lasting peace."

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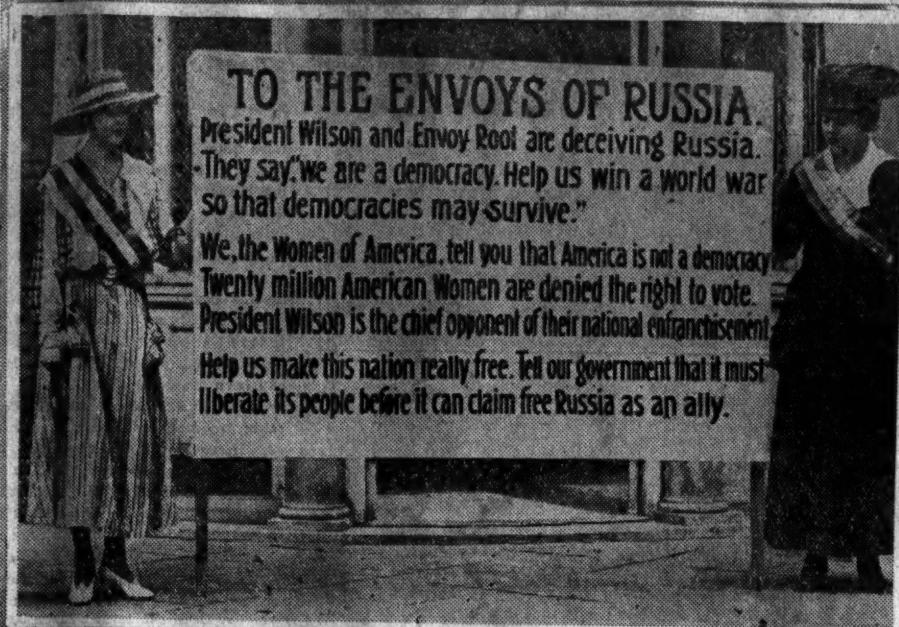
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This Banner Caused Riots Before White House



SUFFRAGETTES AT WHITE HOUSE.

INTERNATIONAL.

they appeared with it before the White House. The banner was destroyed by the enraged crowds and the bearers of it barely saved from injury by the police. As a result of

the disorder caused by the suffragettes they have been forbidden to picket the White House as they have been doing since before the last election.

TEXTILE WORKERS ASK THEY BE PROTECTED

Want Present Pay Maintained
Even If Part-Time Is
Installed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—At the annual conference of textile employees at Blackpool, which represents 250,000 workers, the Chairman said that after the claims of the army and food supplies for the people on shipping had been made, the claims of the Lancashire Cotton Trade must be very fully considered. It was the duty of the Government so to deal with the available supplies of cotton as to secure regularity in employment and full wage-earning power to the workpeople. If short-time became necessary, wages must be equal to those paid for working full time. Nothing else would prevent disputes and stoppages, which they all wished to avoid.

The Cotton Control Board is meeting in Manchester today to consider proposals for stopping forty per cent of spindles and looms and imposing a levy on the owners of machinery which is allowed to work, for the benefit of the machinery and the 40,000 workers idle.

It is anticipated that Feng Kuo-chang will formally assume office as President as soon as the preliminary arrangements have been completed.

All high civil and military officials were received by Feng Kuo-chang later in the afternoon.

It is understood that eleven provinces have expressed approval of the convocation of a National Council.

According to the Chinese papers, both Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chih-jiu are of opinion that the convocation of the National Council should be hastened and an order has already been issued to make the necessary preparations. Each province will be instructed to appoint representatives.

Tokio, August 1.—Chow Tzu-chi left for China today.

Feng's Visit To Li

(From the Chinese Press)

President Li Yuan-hung has again returned to the French Hospital after his half-hour interview in his private residence on Tuanchang Hutung Wednesday with Acting-President Feng, when he reportedly refused to resume his office as President. General Feng spent the afternoon in meeting the Cabinet ministers and discussing questions of the state, including the declaration

of war, the Szechuan trouble, the independence of the South, Parliament, the foreign loan and the appointment of the Kiangsu Tschun.

Serious disputes between the Chiaotung and Chingputang factions have risen among the Cabinet ministers on account of the proposed foreign loan by the Peking Government. Tsao Ju-jin, Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hua-lung will figure conspicuously in the fight and it is expected that all of them will soon tender their resignation.

In view of the unrest in Hunan, General Wu Kuan-shin, the division commander at Yochow, will not be sent to Szechuan to attack Liu Chung-hua, who succeeded Tai Kan as the military head of the province after the latter was killed by one of his officers.

Death is the sentence to be imposed on Chang Chen-fang, the bogus minister under Chang Hsun. The verdict was returned Wednesday following a secret court-martial held at the Ministry of War.

The question of the declaration of war against Germany will again be brought up at the Cabinet meeting today. The government has decided to send back all German women and children, numbering about 3,000, to their country immediately after the declaration.

Twenty-six engineering students

who attempted to get practical work at the Lung-hua Arsenal were turned away by the superintendent, being told that the works cannot employ them on account of the fact that martial law has been declared in Shanghai. These pupils recently graduated from the Hunan Engineering College at Changsha.

"A period of quiet has succeeded

yesterday's Anglo-French advances against the long-prepared enemy positions. Even our tremendous bombardment still left in many places formidable obstacles. We have retired a few men from some extreme points, thereby creating a wide 'No Man's Land.'

"Meanwhile the consolidating of our new positions is proceeding despite the handicap of the heavy rain.

"Prisoners agree that our prolonged bombardment inflicted a tremendous number of casualties among the enemy and also that our counter-battery work was wonderfully effective, knocking out many guns, which was probably the reason for the alleged inadequate artillery support given to the German infantry.

"The activity of our artillery has not relaxed despite the bad visibility.

"The latest news from the battle-

line is that the situation is unchanged.

Gains Temporary, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

"With masses such as have never

before been used during the period of

the war, the English, with the French

in their wake, attacked yesterday.

Their aim was a lofty one. They in-

tended to deliver an annihilating blow

at the U-boat port, which from the

Coast to Flanders is undermining Eng-

land's mastery of the sea.

Densely packed attacking waves of

other. Numerous tanks and cavalry units participated.

The enemy penetrated, owing to the tremendous pressure, our defensive zone in some sectors, overran our lines and temporarily gained a considerable amount of territory.

Our reserves counter-attacked and in bitter hand-to-hand engagements the whole day long drove out or forced back the enemy into the foremost crater-field.

We were compelled to abandon Bix-schoote, the enemy penetrating deeper in this sector.

Attacks made by the enemy in the evening against our new battle-line failed.

We repulsed four French attacks on Chemin-des-Dames.

We drove back the French on both sides of the Malincourt-Esnes Road on a front of two kilometers for a depth of 700 meters, taking 500 prisoners.

The German official wireless communiqué this evening reports:—

The artillery bombardment in Flanders increased in violence this afternoon.

French Consolidating Line

Paris, August 1.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: After our magnificent success in Belgium we consolidated, in torrential rain, the positions we had won.

The artillery struggle continues along the whole Aisne front. Strong counter-attacks enabled us to progress east of Cerny at several points. We took 30 prisoners.

After a bombardment lasting for several days in the region between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 the Germans yesterday morning attacked the positions we captured on the 17th July. By evening time they had only been able to reach certain advanced elements of our front line, where they were held up by our curtain fire.

Lieutenant Guynemer has won his fiftieth victory in the air.

London, July 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in a supplementary message sent this afternoon says that the German infantry prisoners are so bitter against the German gunner prisoners, owing to their alleged insufficient support, that it has been necessary to separate them.

It transpires that the Welsh particularly distinguished themselves against the Kaiser's favorite Fusiliers.

Reuter's correspondent touches on the accomplishments of the French which have evoked the highest admiration. They threw 29 bridges across the Yser and made a very deep advance.

The Germans show signs of counter-attacking from the Langemarck line to St. Julien. They have already made an unsuccessful counter-attack in the neighborhood of Pilken.

News Briefs

A "Who's Who of American Returned Students" has just been published by the Tsing Hua College at Peking. It contains much useful information for the returned foreign college man. The book is printed in both Chinese and English and gives biographical data and school records for more than four hundred former students at American colleges and universities. The preface of the book, by Dr. Y. T. Tsui, President and Dean of Tsing Hua College, gives a succinct sketch of the history and progress of the Chinese educational movement in western lands and expresses the hope that returned students from other countries as well will edit similar volumes. The book, which is neatly put up, sells for \$1.00.

Word from Captain Vivien Davies of the Royal Flying Corps and formerly a member of the Shanghai Mercury staff, to his father, Capt. F. Davies, tells of his injury and almost miraculous escape from death in an aeroplane accident. While flying with an instructor at one of the training courses the machine crashed down from a height of 500 feet. Capt. Davies suffered a fractured skull and injuries about the body but writes cheerfully that he is mending, and expects to be sent to the Duke of Richmond's place for two months convalescence.

Mr. F. Alan Robinson, clerk of the British Supreme Court, left yesterday for Port Arthur on holiday.

An Intercessory Service for the Allies will be held at the Union Church from 8 to 8.45 a.m. tomorrow.

Mr. G. M. Waggett of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. has received a commission as second lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers, according to word received here. Mr. Waggett served in the Officers' Training Corps at Durham and previous to leaving Shanghai was a lance corporal in "B" Co., British, S. V. C. Out of 197 successful candidates he stood sixty-eighth in the examinations, held at St. John's College, Cambridge.

KODAK FILMS

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Loading Up for Long Flight



LOADING UP.

Not many stories concerning the prowess of Italy's sky pilots have reached this country. King Victor Emmanuel's aviators have demonstrated, nevertheless, their ability to cope with enemy flyers, no matter what game the latter elect to play. In this picture an Italian battle-pilot and his aides are seen loading bombs over the enemy's lines.

Pre-war Conference Is Denied by Berlin

No Meeting Held At Potsdam To Decide On Servian Ultimatum, It Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, August 1.—An official telegram from Berlin denies the allegation made by the Times concerning a meeting which took place at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, and says that neither then nor at any other time was such a meeting held.

IMPOUNDING OF TEA CAUSE OF CRITICISM

China Association In London Protests At Holding Of Cargo In Docks

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 1.—At the meeting of the China Association the Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, referred to the refusal of the Board of Trade to pass shipments of China tea which had been arranged prior to the prohibition of the import of China tea on the ground that consignees in England had not paid for it prior to the prohibition. The tea has consequently been impounded at the London Docks for over two months.

The Times comments that since it was clearly impossible for a firm in London to pay for tea in the course of shipment in order to forestall the unnotified prohibition, the claim of the Board of Trade appears to be utterly unreasonable and it is difficult to see what justification there can be for making the tea itself useless to anybody after its arrival in England.

There was again a very keen demand at yesterday's tea sales for better class Indian teas, especially the free "D" class of which it may now be said that the average price is about 2/- per pound. On the other hand, a large quantity of tea was not sold. Brokers are mystified at this and it is suggested that owing to good wages workers are insisting on better class teas or distributors are concentrating on the better kinds because they do not consider the fixed prices of the lower grades leave a sufficient margin of profit.

As a mark of respect the flag of the Shanghai Club was half-masted yesterday as also were those of the Taikoo offices and ships in port.

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Stocked in sizes from 14-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

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HONG CASE FINISHED; JUDGMENT RESERVED

Mixed Court Hearing Of Alleged Sung Murder Plot Is Concluded

The hearing of the case against Hong Chi-tsu, charged with complicity in the plot to assassinate Sung Chiao-jen, former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was concluded in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong, the court reserving judgment.

The accused was in the box briefly while Mr. R. P. C. Master finished cross-examination and closing arguments by defense and prosecution were then heard.

Mr. W. S. Fleming opened by calling the court's attention to the fact that the case had been resurrected after a lapse of five years, and remarked that it was a peculiar thing that it should be dragged forth like a skeleton at this particular time, when China was in the throes of a political crisis. It bore a decided political significance, he declared, especially since Hong had been tried at Tsingtau on the identical charge, the same evidence being produced, and had been dismissed. In reviewing the case he held that the testimony and documentary evidence submitted by the prosecution was decidedly weak. The letters and telegrams alleged to incriminate the accused, he claimed, might in some instances cause suspicion, but the introduction of other documentary evidence from the same source by the defense showed his innocence. The letters and telegrams showed only a scheme to ruin Sung's political reputation, as well as that of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and these were all written under the instruction of the then Premier.

The fact that the messages were in code, where a limited number of characters were at command, Mr. Fleming contended, might well cause a significance to be attached to certain terms other than the actual meaning intended. Regarding Hong's flight from Peking, the defense declared that he was absolutely in the hands of his superiors. There seemed likelihood that the political scheme might be averted and he was made the scapegoat.

Mr. Master concluded briefly for the

prosecution, laying particular stress on the more significant letters and telegrams which passed between Hong and Ying Kwei-hsin and ridiculing the thought that the accused could have been ignorant of the plot against Sung. He pointed out that while on the stand Hong had admitted that passages in the messages where the personal pronoun was used referred to himself and that these passages contained some of the more significant items of the correspondence. Mr. L. K. Kentwell moved that the defendant be handed over.

The judgment will be given at a date to be set by the registrar.

Overseas Club

Shanghai Beds, Netley Hospital; List No. 6/17

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

Mrs. J. Graham	\$10.00
Proceeds raffle "Typewriter"	30.00
C. and L. H.	50.00
G. C. W.	Tls. 6.00 = 8.80
E. Page	25.00
N. R. Sturt	20.00
G. R. W.	10.00
A. J. H.	5.00
St. George's Entertainment	87.42

245.72

Balance in hand as per List No. 5/17 332.55

578.27

Draft for £6 being the 1917 Endowment for the Third Bed-restituted to London on June 15, 1916. 490.28

Balance in hand retained against 1918 Endowments 387.99

This Fund is now closed as regards the 1917 Endowments. Cecil Holliday, Hon. Treasurer, Netley Beds Fund. Shanghai, August 2, 1917.

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the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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HOMES FOR SALE

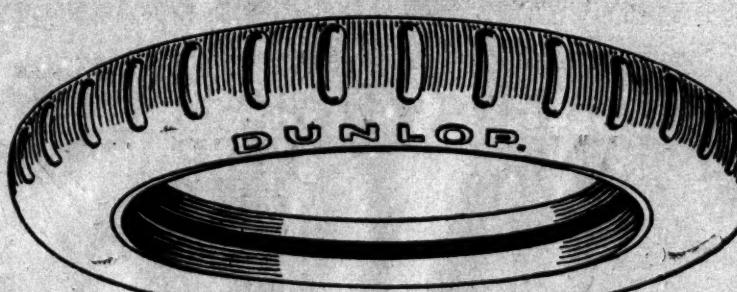
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39 NANKING ROAD



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They do, eh? I'm not surprised! So many manufacturers don't pay sufficient attention to the casing—the very foundation of a tyre. But look at the casing of a Dunlop

Tyre. It is built up layer after layer, of canvas made of the finest Egyptian cotton at the Company's own mills to a formula which is the result of exhaustive tests. So

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and peculiar knowledge which the Dunlop Rubber Company alone possess.

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Waterloo May Yet Be The Final Battlefield

British Military Expert, Writing Of The Hindenburg Strategy, Discusses The Chances Of Mobile Armies' Meeting There

Waterloo may witness the decision of the world's greatest conflict as it witnessed the downfall of Napoleon's imperial power one hundred years ago.

This is the opinion of an English military expert, Major Stuart-Stephens, who advances it in an article in the latest issue of The English Review. He also takes up three points about the situation on the western front in Europe that will strike the average follower of the war's developments as new. These are:

The necessity that the Allies provide a reserve of 1,000,000 men capable of administering a "knockout"—for which reserve the English expert looks to America.

The location of the German battle line to which Hindenburg, according to Major Stuart-Stephens, is gradually and methodically retiring.

The radical difference between the Anglo-French and German systems of planning major military operations, which, owing to the progress in aviation, should result, he thinks, in material benefit to the English and French on the western front. This third point is of special interest to Americans, as it has to do with control of the air, toward which such determined efforts are being made just now in this country.

Major Stuart-Stephens met many of the German leaders before the war and heard from their own lips their conceptions of strategy. Especially interesting was his acquaintance with Maeckel, author of a German textbook on strategy. It is on his knowledge of these men and their cast of mind that Major Stuart-Stephens bases the conclusions set forth in his article.

He contends that the war can be settled only on the battle front in Western and Southern Belgium, and that it can be settled there only if the Allies are able to increase enormously their numerical superiority. He declares that such an increase in numbers is possible, and sets forth the necessity for it in these words:

"The bedrock of the overwhelmingly serious problem that presents itself to us now, now, NOW, is the setting to work in deadly brutal earnest for the provision of new reserves. In a banking institution we may look upon the actual gold reserve as 'the Reserve,' and the widespread and ramified resources of the

concern in the shape of credit as the bank's 'Reserves.' Now, in the event of a run on the bank, I imagine the reserves are mobilized, and the reserve is produced ready to throw in to turn the scale. It seems, to the people looking at it from a business point of view, quite a reasonable conclusion that, if an adequate reserve is not supplied in time to turn the tide of battle or to meet an unforeseen eventuality, the resources of the bank may not save it from disaster.

Do the same people see from their business point of view that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig must have at his disposal a reserve of at least a million men before he can accomplish, after many rounds, a knockout blow?

I know not. Because our un-

friendly British public will not apply to the winning of a struggle for our empire's existence the principles that are inseparable from ordinary civil life.

"In the ring the boxer's resources are his skill, his training, his fitness—a hundred and one factors which are behind him; his reserve is that which he keeps up his sleeve, some knockout blow into which he has to put every ounce at his disposal and which he is preparing to put in to settle the combat once for all, either when he sees an opening at a predetermined time. And without this million reserve Haig will not be strong enough at a point where he would be looking for the accomplishment of a decision, or where Hindenburg would propose a decision.

"Now I dare to assert that either of these contingencies will not present itself to either opponent for some months to come. Therefore, there is time even at this eleventh hour to get the 'solar plexus' million. For there cannot be any reasonable probability of a knockout blow in the area in which this Summer's operations will be carried on. The 'ring' is not suitable; it does not favor a knockout. There is no clear area fit for the deployment of armies, one or the other of which would be able to inflict a decisive blow."

Such an area will not be present, continues Major Stuart-Stephens, until Hindenburg reaches his formidable new line, in the region of Waterloo, which is thus described: "On those rolling plateaus, the immemorial cockpit of Europe, within not many miles of God's Acre of

Waterloo, where so many of our brave forebears sleep, will be fought the big battle of the war; on which, if the issue of the result imposes such a course, the enemy will hold us up on their last line, that on which during the last eighteen months has been lavished every atom of Teutonic military engineering ingenuity.

"This Torres Vedras of the war, of the nature of which I have heard from neutral sources, extends from the Antwerp entrenched camp to that of Namur.

"One of its most striking features is an extra heavily ballasted railway, capable of bearing the weight of mobile platforms from which 'Fleissige Bertha' (42-mm. howitzers) can be brought into action "with almost as much rapidity," an informant expressed to me, "as a horse artillery gun." The whole line is, in fact, stiffened by the presence of a perambulating giant battery which is ready to move up and down between the place of arms on the Scheldt and that on the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse."

The German system is responsible for the fact that the present British reserves are inadequate for a knockout blow, says Major Stuart-Stephens—the system taught by Maeckel and the rest of his school. The English officer explains this as follows:

"How is it that the several 'pushes' of ourselves and our brilliant French allies have failed to realize the tangible result anticipated? Unhesitatingly I declare that such a lamentable state of affairs will continue so long as Hindenburg's

governing tactical principles are apparently ignored and unprepared for. His system of fighting detaining actions by enveloping attacks in mass directed against one of the following army's flanks, is no modern development of Teutonic military science. It is the same idea on which Frederick the Great based his offensive-defensive strokes during a strategic retirement—the maneuver to produce his famous "oblique line"—and this idea should guide us during the prelude of every coming action fought on a large scale."

This German method of retirement, continues the English writer, with its strong and constant counter-attacks to slow up pursuit, will use up any reserves that the English provide under their present system, and the absence of the "solar-plexus"

million will make any settlement impossible short of the Antwerp-Namur line. And this brings him to a most interesting comparison of the Anglo-French and German strategy. The chief difference, he points out, lies in this: with the Hindenburg school it is not the situation accurately known that rules the offensive, but a rapid and overwhelming offensive blow to create a predetermined tactical situation favorable to the Commander in Chief's strategic plan. Here is his summary of the two schools:

"The German system seeks for success in the envelopment of an enemy whose actual position is often ascertained by a process of reasoning as to the best move open to him. This plan is adopted in order to avoid the loss of time incident on exhaustive aerial reconnaissance. The chief drawback to this method is the possibility of the defeat in detail of converging units before they close on their prey. This danger is guarded against in the German system by a high degree of training in initiative and co-operation, which leads commanders of units to close with the enemy as rapidly as possible and irrespective of losses, the object being to get at the enemy wherever he is encountered, in order to deprive him of freedom of movement, in the certainty that their comrades to the right and left are doing the same, and by their vigorous action are relieving hostile pressure.

"One obvious drawback to this form of war is that, should the position of the enemy not conform to the hypothesis of the Commander in Chief, the latter has great difficulty in altering his plan by giving fresh directions to his general officers for the control of the operations, and once these are launched they are practically in the hands of column commanders. On the other hand, the German system—that evolved by my sometime Berlin friend, Colonel Maeckel—is especially adapted to working in the fog of war, and is therefore finding its raison d'être in the condition of things that prevails on the whole western front.

"In demands, first of all, an entirely intelligent knowledge of the art of war on the part of the Commander in Chief, and Hindenburg is efficiently equipped in this respect. And it calls for character and vigor rather than intelligence in its column leaders. It assumes that, in war, information will not always be forthcoming exactly when it is wanted, or, at any rate, not in time to be acted upon, and that, therefore, it is necessary to have a hard and simple definite plan of action, laid down beforehand, and a vigorous and irresistible initiative to destroy the independence of the hostile Commander in Chief.

"Now the German system requires information to confirm the hypothesis as to the whereabouts and condition of the main body of the hostile army. Our system requires accurate information when the

enemy has committed himself and is no longer free to alter his dispositions.

"Secondly, that of Germany requires a standard of average efficiency but not genius in the subordinate leaders—not a heaven-born General here and there, but a corps of commanders who can be counted upon to play up to each other.

"Thirdly, the German war method suits the conditions of uncertainty which, airplanes all to the contrary, have shrouded operations on the western front. In this form of war the German General Staff maintains that a vigorous offensive in great measure replaces accurate information.

"Fourthly, the adherents of the German method contend that only the simple success in war. The German war doctrine is simplicity pushed to its ultimate. (In favor of the French Staff method, under which I have trained, it may be said that, given sufficient information, the plan acted upon is never an involved plan.)

"Fifthly, the German method bridges over the gulf between strategy and tactics, since Prussian enveloping strategy brings about a battle of which enveloping tactics are the characteristic feature.

"Sixthly, in the enemy's system the Commander in Chief must, to a great extent, stand or fall by his initial plan of operations. In the Franco-British system a Commander in Chief can take advantage of an opportunity if he is able to recognize it.

"Lastly, the German Commander in Chief bases his plans at the onset on reasoning rather than on information. When his mind is made up he risks much to gain time."

This difference in system, according to the English expert, should work for the advantage of the Allies under present conditions of warfare, because of the extraordinary development of airplane reconnaissance, which enables a commander to use information far more plentiful and accurate than could be gathered in former wars. Says Major Stuart-Stephens:

"Let us imagine the two opponents

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ents on the western front of equal efficiency and, approximately, of equal strength, one fighting according to the Prussian war doctrine and the other according to the Anglo-French system. Now, which ought to derive the greatest advantage from the new cavalry of the air? The answer is, indubitably, the side that can make the best use of its information.

"Should the airplane reconnaissance prove the German Commander in Chief's reasoned-out plan to be wrong, the German method of war makes it exceedingly difficult for him to profit by that information by giving a fresh direction to his operations as a whole. This weak feature of the enemy's battle system may come as a surprise to many of my readers who have been led to believe that a Prussian commanding General embarks upon a 'massed' operation carrying in his pocket several alternative plans to be resorted to if the tide of battle flows in his antagonist's favor.

The German High Command

laboriously manufactures plan founded on logically reasoned-out conclusions. At what is calculated to be the psychological moment it is put into execution with lightning celerity—time being, with the German system, the essence of success.

"I think the introduction of the air service factor in this war ought to make for the most favorable influence on our side. To put it in a nutshell, with an equality of aerial cavalry the advantage over the German ought to be indisputable; for the flying machine assists us in the formation of a battle plan, whereas it only assists the German leader in the execution of an already-formed plan."

"Now the airplane favors our strategic school if the necessary reserves are available to insure an irresistible attack," says Major Stuart-Stephens in conclusion. "For it is man power, and that factor alone, that will decide in our favor the issue of this titanic struggle, and that, no doubt, is why America has come in to insure the result."

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BERLIN CRITICS WARY AS OFFENSIVE GROWS

Confident Tone in German Press Disappears—One Hint At A Further Retreat

EXPERTS WARN THE PUBLIC

Allied Attack At Arras And On The Aisne Changed Hindenburg's Plans

New York, June 30.—As the great Anglo-French offensive continues on the western front the confident tone adopted by the German military critics at the beginning is becoming somewhat modified, according to excerpts from their newspaper articles printed in the London press, and in some cases the experts seem to be preparing the German people for unpleasant news.

Writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, Major Endres sharply rebukes the blusterers who have already "wrecked" the allied offensive with their mouths. In their zeal to make "popular concessions" these writers are charged with ignoring the grave military conditions which have to be faced and with "far exceeding" the limits of discussion imposed by such tremendous strategic issues as those now at stake on the western front.

Major Endres warns Germans that although the attacking foe has not yet broken through, "the great offensive is by no means already ended." In view, indeed, he says, "of British tenacity and French temperament it is a matter of course that the tactical basis secured will be exploited and that with the energy and the forces available to the Allies the offensive has perhaps not yet even reached its zenith."

In the same article is an admission that the pressure exercised by Haig and Nivelle since the "Hindenburg retreat" has required the German generalissimo to revise his whole "tactical defensive scheme."

In its issue of April 19, the Berlin Vorwärts gave prominence to an article in which that paper's military critic, Colonel Gadke, discussed the situation in the west. Gadke finds himself unable to determine the precise reason why the British attacked before the French, but he insists that the whole front is a single battlefield and "the greatest known to history." He arrives at the following conclusion:

"We have before us a gigantic battlefield, 120 miles broad, and never since the beginning of the world have battles been fought of this immeasurable greatness and with such enormous masses of troops on both sides, numbering millions. It is probable also that battles have never been so bloody."

"Although the fighting on this broad front takes many shapes, and although the fights seem to be split up into separate engagements, confined to limited areas, it is perfectly clear that the Anglo-French attack is based upon the guiding idea—to occupy the German center with strong forces, and to deliver decisive blows on both wings, which, in the event of success, shall lead to a great outflanking movement. The present attack is very different both from the Summer battle of 1916 on the Somme, which was a simple front assault intended to be victorious by the use of superior masses, (especially masses of shells), and also from the Autumn attack of 1915, when an advance was made against two widely separated wings without any regard for the German center that lay between them."

"It is impossible to deny that our enemies' attack, with the greatest masses that they have yet led into battle, has been appropriately planned. We hope that the bravery of our troops and the superiority of our leadership will succeed in bringing us full victory in this terrible struggle, which will last at least for weeks."

Writing in the Vossische Zeitung of April 18, Captain von Salzmann refers to the "mechanical" superiority of the Allies in the West, and says that "since Hindenburg's successful retreat" the struggle in the West is a driving for "the great initiative" and that this initiative will belong to the side able to hold back its reserves the longer, which, in his opinion, is the German. In the article, brief ex-

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



ADAPT MACHINE GUNS TO OFFENSIVE TACTICS

Allies Elevate Them For Spraying Distant Trenches And Roads

Excerpts from which were printed in The New York Times of April 20, Captain von Salzmann says:

"The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports from abroad we see that only the brilliantly constructed system of roads, canals, and especially of railways and light railways has made possible the rapid moving about of the masses of artillery that are absolutely necessary for the attack."

"In this matter our enemies are in a certain sense superior to us, thanks to the American support which is now publicly advertised by Lloyd George, but which has really been given since the beginning of the war. This manner of warfare lacks all that is intellectual. It is the mechanical solution of a mechanical question. The present Anglo-French attack does not show a single new factor. It is always the same old picture—increased effectiveness of artillery, mechanical smashing down of the opponent, and finally advance into the lines that have been flattened out. In this respect Arras provided absolutely nothing that is new, and the Champagne battle also will produce no change."

"As long as the material superiority of the enemy lasts the Hindenburg strategy of voluntary evacuation is the only possibility as passive reply. In view of all this can any living German still retain the smallest doubt about the justification of our submarine warfare? Who will have the moral courage to let the transport of material from America to Europe proceed unpunished, and unheeded? Who in Germany dares to take upon himself the blood-guilt, and by stoppage of work in the munition factories to make our brothers at the front quite defenseless? The failure of the people at home would be the severest strafe upon the nerves of our soldiers at the front—much worse than 100 days of drum fire."

"Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and then they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hand, and he will know how to use it when the time comes, in the old style of Moltke. As is well known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our Supreme Commander has these nerves, as we know, and in that fact we can place our blind confidence."

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"If China Should Enter the War"

This subject is discussed in this week's issue of Millard's Review by Mr. Hun Liang Huang of Columbia University, N.Y. In view of what may happen in China in the near future this article should be read by everyone interested in China and the struggle for Democracy in Europe.

"THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MEXICAN DOLLARS"

Another article by Mr. Chang Kia-nau, Vice-President of the Bank of China, is also of wide interest in view of the great need for currency reform in China.

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Plea In Germany Is Echoed By
Austrian Catholics, Who Adopt
Twelve Articles Said To Have
Official Sanction

**THEY SEEK NO CONQUEST
BUT WILL GUARD FRONTIER**

More Delegates From Berlin
Reach Stockholm—Reinstein's
Talk There Pleases Them—
Italian Committee There

London, June 22.—The echo of German artillery may die down occasionally along the battle front, but the echo of peace talk continues to reverberate throughout the Central Empires. The fact that it finds no answer among the Allies seems not to affect it in the least.

While German Socialists at Stockholm are busy trying to turn the conference there to the Kaiser's advantage their fellow Socialists at home are just as busy with suggestions for settling the war—of course in their own way.

Want Immediate Peace

One of the latest endeavors in this direction, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, was a meeting last Wednesday in Munich, Bavaria, of Socialist workmen, who adopted a resolution calling upon Socialists of all belligerent countries to start an agitation for immediate peace on the basis of no annexations.

But the Socialists are not alone in working for peace. In Austria, says another Amsterdam despatch, the Catholics have put forth a demand that the war be brought to an end. The Dutch Catholic newspaper *Tijd* prints the program issued as the result of a meeting of Catholics at Graz, Austria, on Whitsunday.

The program contains twelve paragraphs urging that an end be had to the senseless extension of military power both on land and sea. Only for maintaining internal order is a military organization favored.

It also is declared that racial conflicts of one nation with another must cease; that the natural right of every people to develop should be undisturbed and that the preservation of its own language and civilization should be guaranteed.

Austrian Terms

Confirmation of Austria's desire for peace is also vouched for in a Copenhagen despatch, which reports that the Lemberg Gazette has reproduced the peace conditions previously stated by the Austrian Correspondence Bureau in a "survey of Austrian public opinion on war aims." It is now asserted that these views coincide with the official Government program.

The article, for which high authority is claimed, says that Servia and Montenegro must have their future economic development in close economic association with Austria-Hungary—in short, a Customs union.

Tovacun Mountain in Montenegro must be retained as the key to the Gulf of Cattaro, and Albania must be given autonomy under the military and economic suzerainty of the Dual Empire.

Other conditions are that Austria-Hungary must have a stronger military frontier against Italy and that regarding Rumania, the Danube route should be free and open and not subject to the control of any foreign power.

An Amsterdam despatch quotes the Berlin Vorwaerts as saying that Wolfgang Heine, member of the Reichstag, addressing the Social Democratic meeting in Berlin, called for a war of peace without annexations or indemnities. Herr Heine declared that the Government long ago should have stated publicly what it said confidentially to Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, the former member of the Swiss Federal Council, who endeavored to open peace negotiations between Russia and Germany.

"Since the belligerent Governments are now so involved in the cul-de-sac that it is unlikely that they will come together to talk peace," Herr

Heine is quoted as saying, "it only remains for the people themselves to raise their voices for peace and remove the influence of these people whose mischievous activity is largely to blame for the war; whose avowed policy of domination is wrongly regarded abroad as the aim of the German people, and to whom must be ascribed the fact that Germany is hated by the entire world."

While the Socialists who have gathered at Stockholm continue to mark time so far as actual accomplishments are concerned the German newspapers, according to a despatch from Stockholm, display unusual interest in the three so-called "American" delegates who have arrived there—Baris Reinstein, Dr. Max Goldfarb and D. Davidovitch. No mention is made, however, of the fact that these three men have been arrived by leading Socialists of America.

Reinstein Sayings Suits Germans

The Germans are particularly pleased with Reinstein's statement that America's entry into the war is the "work of capitalists in the interests of Wall Street with which President Wilson is closely allied," and that the declaration that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany was "ordered because Wall Street believed Russia might conclude a separate peace with Germany, giving Germany the victory, which had to be prevented at any cost."

The German Socialists minority delegation to the International Socialist Conference has arrived at Stockholm. It is composed of Hugo Massie, leader of the Socialists minority in the Reichstag; Carl Kautsk, Arthur Stadthagen and Edward Bernstein.

Just when the Socialist conference will meet is not clear here. A Stockholm despatch reports that the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has announced that this cannot be decided until the Russian delegation has conferred with the committee.

It is understood that the Russians have left Petrograd. A Copenhagen despatch, however, states that it is reported from Budapest that the Hungarian Socialists have received a telegram from N. C. Tchelidze, the Russian Socialist leader, announcing that the conference will sit from June 28 to July 8. "This," the despatch adds, "is the first chronicled direct communication between the belligerents."

Because of the part he is alleged to have played in the German peace propaganda, Mr. Odler, the Swiss Minister in Petrograd, is said to be slated for recall. It was to him that Dr. Arthur Hoffmann sent the alleged German peace offer to Russia to be conveyed to Robert Grimm, Swiss Socialist, who submitted it to the Russian Government, the affair resulting in the expulsion of Grimm from Russia and the resignation of Hoffmann as head of the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council.

The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd reports that the debate on Grimm's proposal made clear that the Socialists had failed to win the Assembly, where they hold only about one-sixth of the total vote.

It is intended that the Assembly shall last ten days, but it would not be surprising if it ended in the creation of some sort of parliament to improve contact between the Government and the people.

Comptroller Odler was aroused, the correspondent adds, in the speech of Lenin, who expressed the views of the extremists.

"Although we are in the minority," he said, "our party does not refuse authority. It is ready at any moment to take authority into its own hands."

Minister of Agriculture Tschernoff urged the need of a strong army and the usefulness of giving an ultimatum to the Allies.

Minister of Posts Tseretelli also insisted on that point saying:

"If the Allies reply in the negative are we to break with them? We are afraid of finding ourselves face to face with a separate peace. If the people say to us that the revolution should fear nothing, then I say in reply that I rather agree with Heine who said only a fool fears nothing."

The Italian Socialists now in Stockholm were merely appointed to convey the Italian democracy's greetings to Petrograd, a despatch from that city says.

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SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, 2nd August.

No. 39.—Commissions: The following commissions have been approved by the Council and appeared in the Municipal Gazette 2nd August.

Seniority will date from 1st August and in the order in which the names appear below—

Light Horse.—Sergt. Major H. M. Spence to be 2nd Lieutenant.

American Co.—Sergeant F. Ashley to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Chinese Co.—Col. Sergt. B. Y. Woo to be 2nd Lieutenant.

American Co.—Sergeant V. Olsen to be 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 40.—Headquarter Offices: The Headquarter offices will be closed on Monday, August 6.

No. 41.—Death: It is with regret the Commandant announces the death of Private J. M. Sanderson of the Shanghai Scottish, which occurred last night at the Isolation Hospital.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Friday, August 3 at 5.30 p.m.

The firing party, and other Volunteers who attend, will parade at the Cemetery Gate 5.15 p.m.

Dress.—Church Parade orders with helmets. The firing party only will carry rifles.

Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club Second XI will play the Parsees Cricket Club of the S.C.C. ground at 2.30 tomorrow afternoon. The teams will be:

S.C.C. Team—E. G. Barnes, D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, F. W. Etheridge, C. D. Field, H. W. Kilby, Churchill Knight, E. G. B. Lover, C. E. M. Thomson, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross and A. H. Leslie (Capt.).

Parsees Team—C. H. Bhora, K. D. Karanji, B. S. Khambata, E. D. Damri, H. S. Madam, B. H. Sethna, C. B. Sethna, J. H. Shroff, H. L. Soparivala, R. Viccjee and R. H. Ragi (Capt.).

Reserves—B. D. Tata and M. C. Charna.

Lawn Tennis

A five-pair tennis match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club will be played on the grounds of the former, beginning at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Owing to the cricket match being held on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground next Monday, Bank Holiday, no tennis will be possible. Visitors' Day therefore will be transferred to the following day.

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WEATHER

The depression of the Yangtze Valley is likely to put to sea with the result of local thunderstorms in the evening or during the night. Northerly breezes expected to blow along the whole coast at the rear of the depression. Bad weather between China and Japan.

DEATHS

SEITZ—AUGUST 2, 1917, at Isolation Hospital, Viola, aged 13 years, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Seitz, No. 21 Route Pottier. Funeral the same day at 6 p.m. in Bubbling Well Cemetery.

SANDERSON: On 2nd inst., at the Isolation Hospital, of scarlet fever, Joseph Marshall Sanderson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, aged 25 years. The funeral will take place at Bubbling Well Cemetery today at 5.30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

14647.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 3, 1917

Billions For Liberty

THE first battle in the war for liberty was won, so our editors affirm, when nearly three million Americans oversubscribed the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan. In the Boston Christian Science Monitor's opinion, "no single achievement that might be accomplished by the Republic's soldiers or sailors, in the initial stages of its activity as an ally of the Entente Powers, could pressage more certainly or more impressively what the end will be." In Nebraska they "safely conclude," with the Omaha World-Herald, "that it will stun the Kaiser, besides knocking his eye out." With almost a third billion offered for the loan, it was successful beyond "the highest hope of friends or the deepest fear of foe," and this success, the New York Sun thinks, "is as heavy a blow as has fallen upon the Central Powers and their vile tribe of agents in this country."

The billions subscribed, in the Chicago Herald's words, "are so many billion tongues—each declaring in clarion tones that the nation is highly resolved to spend and be spent rather than live with the menace of German militarism shadowing the world." Here, says the New York Tribune in its editorial on "Our First Victory," is the best of answers to any one who questions whether the war is a "people's war":

"Here, as before, the leaders of the nation were laggard, the machinery of the venture was inadequate, everything was done that could be done to damp the ardor of the public. By every right of logic the loan should have been a failure. Instead it was a striking success, oversubscribed by a large total and well distributed, perhaps the most successful first loan floated by any great nation at war."

"The moral for Germany and for the world is plain. It is even plainer than if the uprising of patriotic Americans had come in response to able, imaginative leadership. It means that the greatest democracy in the world is entering the war en masse and that no failure of commanders and no alien machination can long delay our full strength at the task."

Secretary McAdoo, who thinks the Tribune's attitude toward the "leaders of the nation" tended to hurt the loan campaign, praises the efforts of the press and the banks, and says:

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty

throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

But neither its successful flotation nor even its oversubscription seems to the Springfield Republican the real triumph of the Liberty Loan. That lies in the fact that "the loan was taken by nearly 3,000,000 subscribers." Several writers point out that this is several times the number who took the first British or the first German war-loan, so that, as we read in a New York Tribune despatch, "measured by the standard of total subscribers, the Liberty Loan stands in a class by itself as a nation's first war-offering." The New York World comments:

"This great number, particularly of small subscribers for from \$50 to \$1,000, is highly important in its war-aspects. Its message to Berlin is that the American people are practically to a man behind this war to destroy the menace of a Prussian military domination. Its meaning at home is that millions of citizens hardly known to the investment markets heretofore are becoming enlisted for the war on its financial side."

"And for peace after the war, how great the meaning for habits of thrift and provision for the future and stability in society and progress from so general a financial partnership of the people with their Government!"

It is in this way, we read in the Minneapolis Journal, that

"The Liberty Loan has been a potent influence in the education of the masses, both in city and country. It has brought the Government closer to the individual, and has taught him to regard himself as a part proprietor in our great governmental plant. Hitherto he has paid his Federal taxes, most of them indirectly, without realising that fact. Now he has lent money to the Government, and every six months, when he cuts his coupons and cashes them in, he will feel the thrill of that proprietorship."

Typical of this influence is the statement made by an Indianapolis German-American, who subscribed for \$1,500 worth of bonds at his bank, saying, as quoted in The News:

"I have five nephews in the German Army, and the thought that some of this subscription of mine will be used to buy guns and ammunition to be used against my own flesh and blood wrings my heart, but I love America. It is my home and my country now, and I make this subscription hoping that it may hasten the end of this war, and for the further reason that I believe it to be the duty of every American citizen to lend his means to the Government in this crisis."

In view of the large oversubscription for the first Liberty Loan, the Syracuse Herald feels "certain that our Government can float its second loan in the fall, with the same efficient methods of publicity and appeal, without raising the interest rate." And this daily thinks it "little short of a criminal blunder" for Congress "to extort from \$1,600,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 in extra taxation from the people in the coming fiscal year" when money can be borrowed at so low a rate.

Larger sums than \$2,000,000,000, or even the \$2,800,000,000 offered, have been raised in Europe "when the amount to be allotted was limited only by the total subscription." But, adds the New York Evening Post in its financial section:

"No European war-loan of a fixed amount has yet been oversubscribed, and this fact is emphasised by the further consideration that the price of our present loan—a 3½ per cent issue at par—is by far the most favorable which any belligerent has yet obtained since this war began."

A comparison of our first \$2,000,000,000 bond-issue with the war-loans of other belligerents is thus furnished in tabulated form by the New York Sun:

Great Britain:

Date	Interest	Amount
First	3 3/4%	\$1,075,000,000
Second	4 1/2%	3,590,000,000
Third	5%	5,800,000,000

France:

First	5%	\$2,356,000,000
Second	5%	1,990,000,000

Russia:

First	5%	\$257,500,000
Second	5%	257,500,000
Third	5 1/2%	515,500,000
Fourth	5 1/2%	515,500,000
Fifth	5 1/2%	1,030,600,000

Italy:

First	4 1/2%	\$119,200,000
Second	5%	568,000,000

Germany:

First	5%	\$827,520,000
Second	5%	1,994,400,000

Third

5%	2,918,400,000
----	---------------

Fourth

5%	2,185,200,000
----	---------------

Fifth

5%	2,556,414,000
----	---------------

Austria:

First	5 1/2%	\$427,060,000
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Second

5 1/2%	532,000,000
--------	-------------

Third 5 1/2% \$14,000,000
Fourth 5 1/2% \$88,480,000
Fifth 5 1/2% 750,000,000

Hungary:

First	6%	\$234,000,000
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Second	5 1/2%	224,000,000
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Third	5 1/2%	240,000,000
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Fourth	5 1/2%	300,000,000
--------	--------	-------------

Fifth	5 1/2%	280,000,000
-------	--------	-------------

Now that the loan is placed it must be absorbed, the New York Journal of Commerce warns us. Many subscribers are being "carried" by their banks or by employers and intend to pay for their bonds in instalments from future savings. These bonds, therefore, "represent a claim upon the future productive power of the community." As we read:

"The fundamental problem now, therefore, is the extent to which the community can and will make good its promise to save. If those of lower income refrain from consumption heretofore thought by them necessary or desirable, while the more highly paid members of the community avoid waste and useless luxury, the result will be to make the payments for the bonds a transfer of actual wealth to the Government. The funds are not immediately needed, but they will come forward from current savings as fast as they are called for. Those who have subscribed for the bonds will produce the new wealth, and turn it over in exchange for the Government's promises. This is the good and desirable result. If, on the other hand, subscribers grow tired of the burden of saving, request release from their loans at banks, secure reimbursement of what they have advanced, or otherwise withdraw from their bargain, the case will be entirely different. In that contingency the banks will not only have to bear the first stress, but the load will be permanently thrown back upon them. The same will be the result if bonds should be largely sold by those who have in whole or in part paid for them through saving. How serious and dangerous a condition this would be from the standpoint of broad economic and financial well-being has been of late so fully explained by many writers as to need no further discussion. Our loans, in short, will be completely successful only when completely absorbed or digested."

Passing Of An Institution

By James J. Montague

Owing to the scarcity of starch the hard boiled shirt is to be dispensed with—*News item*.

The hard boiled shirt! The hard boiled shirt!

Which Mother pressed and Father wore!

How tender memories revert

To days and things that are no more!

On every seventh morn it rose

And fell upon his writhing chest

Beneath his one black suit of clothes.

His solemn, somber Sunday best.

White! Shining! Destitute of dirt,

An awesome thing, that hard boiled shirt!

Six days a week in tattered jeans

He hoed the corn and mowed the hay,

And milked the cows to gain the means

To dress up on the seventh day.

On Sunday he would sleep till dawn

Comb out his whiskers, brush his hair

And put that gleaming garment on.

And, lo! Another man was there.

Men called him Deacon then, though "Deek"

Was what they called him, through the week?

It lent him dignity and poise.

It gave him standing in the town;

When he was wearing it the boys

Would shudder if he chanced to frown.

Alas, those good old days are gone

In these hard times when ruthless war

Across the land sweeps on and on

The hard boiled shirt returns no more.

No rigid vestment, spic and span,

Remains to mark the gentleman!

Topics In Brief

The disagreement smoldering between Germany and Austria may be described as a rift in the loom.—*London Opinion*.

The problem of turning the pan-handler into the plow-handler is not the least of the social enigmas.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

German reports are preparing the way for a great German victory by assuming that the latest British drive was aimed at Antwerp at the very least.—*Springfield Republican*.

Imperial

Interest

Amount

First 3 3/4% \$1,075,000,000

Second 4 1/2% 3,590,000,000

Third 5% 5,800,000,000

Fourth 5% 2,356,000,000

Fifth 5% 1,990,000,000

First 5% \$257,500,000

Second 5% 257,500,000

Third 5 1/2% 515,500,000

Fourth 5 1/2% 515,500,000

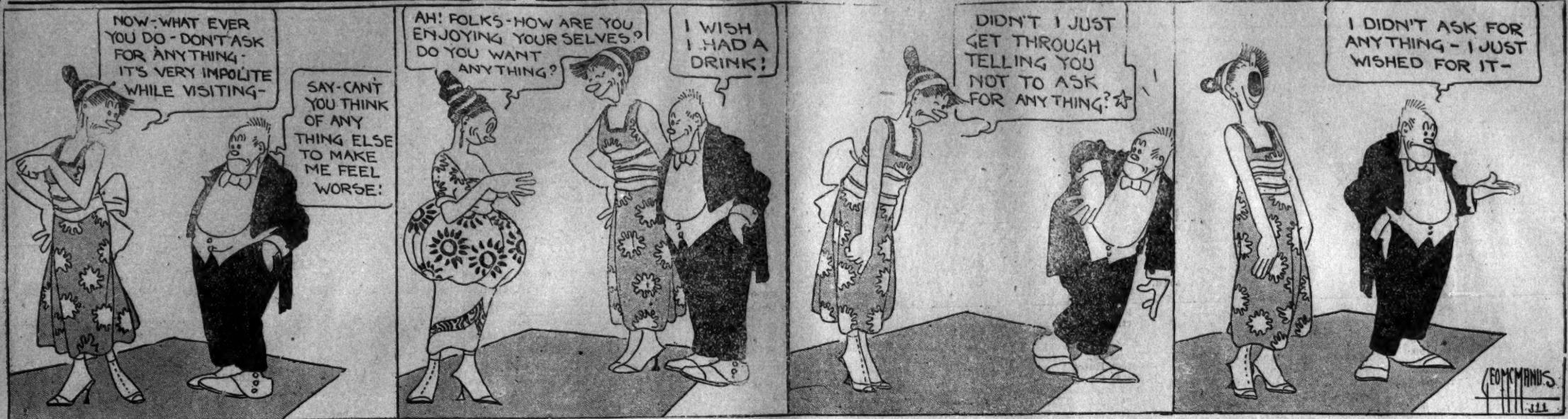
Fifth 5 1/2% 1,030,600,000

First 4 1/2% \$119,200,000

Second 5% 568,000,000

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

An Evangel Of Health

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Is the time far off when we shall have health evangelists as well as soul evangelists like Billy Sunday?"

I think you are right as to the good effects that might be wrought by an evangel of health. A revival of interest in the care of the body would be a vast aid to the cause of the right kind of religion, which is not the

kind that often characterizes minds weakened by physical emaciation and choked by the weeds of superulence, which flourish with special luxuriance when the brain is ill-nourished.

I should suppose that Mr. Sunday himself would have more confidence in a "trail-blazer" whose nerves, arteries and muscles were in good working condition than in a downcast

dyspeptic or a victim of malnutrition is that of following the crowd and in any of its forms. We ought to be chasing after a leader with a bell. But the cause is one which deserves something better. The principles of healthful living ought to be taught rather in the home and the schools, beginning with the most elementary, than from the platform of a "tabernacle."

Everybody wants to live as long as he can and as pleasantly as he can on his earth, no matter what his views may be as to the place or nature of future existence. Even John Bunyan was in no hurry to reach the bank of the deep, dark river that marked the end of the wanderings of his immortal Pilgrim.

Ascetics who teach and practise the mortification of the body have done no good to the cause of religion and much harm to that of civilisation. They would reverse all that the slow progress of evolution has achieved for mankind. Indian fakirs grovelling in dirt, hermits stalled in filthy caves, "saints" of the type of Simeon Stylites pirouetting for a lifetime on the summit of a tall pillar and transforming themselves into living skeletons—such are some of the products of the doctrine that if you neglect and despise the body your soul will bloom into a whitewinged angel. What really blooms in such cases is the flower of insanity, sprung from unsanitary surroundings and practices.

On the other hand, it is easy to over-cultivate the bodily instincts. An athlete, as such, is not an admirable representative of homo sapiens, notwithstanding his immense repute in ancient Greece. Artists who find nothing worthy of their brush or their chisel but the naked human form are not promoting a healthy civilisation. College boys who devote one hour to intellectual work and eight hours to the gymnasium and the athletic field overtrain their bodies and undertrain their minds, with disastrous effects upon both.

Regard only for the bodily appetites and needs produces self-indulgence, moral aberration, degeneracy and crime. The ideal preacher of the gospel of health must be broad-minded enough to include all these things in his range. He must possess a strong mental balance; he must be a Washington in sanity of judgment and a St. Bernard in the power to arouse interest and inspire action in multitudes of his fellow creatures.

He would have a very difficult mission, yet I believe he might succeed, for, as other similar movements show, the world is still full of people whose strongest social instinct

cum wen he will have to fit for them principles on which this great republic is founded on, sed Pa. This world is a place where fitting is sure to be necessary soon or late, sed Pa. I want Bobbie to be sure to slam the fox with both fists wen the time cum, sed Ma, like me.

Oh, to be sure, sed Ma, like you, I almost forgot, sed Ma, how dearly you luv danger. You luv danger so intense, sed Ma, that wen danger is neer you tremble all over. Now, Ma sed, Bobbie is not supposed to talk instrucshuns from you. He is supposed to lern his Boy Scout lessons from his supereror ossifiers, sed Ma, and if you go inter-feering, Ma sed, his little hed will git all confused. Let him alone, Ma sed.

There were no Boy Scouts wen I was a boy, sed Pa, so that is about the only thing about which I dont know anything about, but

I guess it is a good bunch of kids and I am glad Bobbie is one of the gang. Here, Bobbie, sed Pa, is sum change. Go and git a uniform and a sword and revolver, etc.

The first thing we are going to do is dig trenches, I told Pa. That is our orders. We are going to dig trenches to drain the garden with

water we are going to plant.

Good! sed Pa. That is sumthing worth while. I am proud to know my son is following in the useful steps of his father, sed Pa. What else do you lern?

We have to do rite at all times, I sed, & we have to be nice to the old, etc.

Fine, sed Pa. There is nothing finer than to see a little boy helping a old man across the street. Or a old lady, sed Pa. I was always that way wen I was yung, sed Pa. I used to help a old man that was a nabor of ours, sed Pa. I always helped him pick his apples in the fall & his plums & cherries, sed Pa. Sumtimes, sed Pa. I wud git to thinking about the poor old man in the middel of the nite, & then I wud go caver in his orchard & pick sum moar apples & plums, sed Pa. & I was very thotful about disturbing him, too, sed Pa. I used to work very quiet.

I guess you were a quaint child, Ma sed. You have never outgrown that site prowling, Ma sed. It must have been nearly time for the little Boy Scouts to get up, sed Ma, wen you came hoam this morning.

I didnt pay much attention to the time, sed Pa, but speaking of Boy Scouts, I am very glad Bobbie is one of them now. The braly little feller is certainly taking after his dad. That is why I have grate hoaps for him sed Pa. If he keeps on gitting like me, the Boy Scouts will make him thare Commanding Ossifer, & then Pa began to play the fonygraft.

Mary MacLane And The Thousand Kisses

That Mary MacLane wrote as the countered people with any impulse felt, that she allowed the spirit of her original genius to flow freely from her pen, cannot be doubted when you read her book, "I, Mary MacLane," published by F. A. Stokes & Co. Here are more extracts in which she discusses herself with extraordinary frankness:

The proper payment for love is to pay back value received—which is enough.

I loved with all of me one who lives in New York—and I lost and lost all the way.

The proper price for such or such a thing in the market might be one-and-twenty drops of red human blood.

I meet people on the street whom I know, whom I may speak to, whom I may avoid; who may speak to me; who may avoid me; for I am best well hasted in this Butte.

I am lonely. I am so lonely that I can feel myself rattle inside my life like one live seed in a hollow gourd.

Except for the love of my country I am ardent, determined, stronger in my falseness than in any of my shadowy truth.

Hidden somewhere in the invisible unused air-plateaus is a little child: mine, who has never been born.

It is not my fault that I am unpre in heart.

Above Small Things

"Professor Lingby, the famous archaeologist, is said to have discovered half a dozen buried cities." "Mrs. Lingby ought to be proud of him." "Well, yes. But she would probably have more respect for his ability as an explorer if she didn't have to find his hat for him nearly every time he leaves the house!"

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RE-UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRS

43 Bubbling Well Road. Tel., West 455-456

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

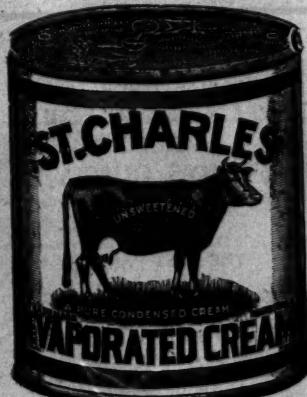
Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

ST. CHARLES
Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

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CONNELL BROS. COMPANY



"Rusticide"

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Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	\$617 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	\$59 10s.
Cathay, ordy	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze	\$197 1/2 R.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def. "Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o.)	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug (f.)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 36 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162 1/2
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 136
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Sister Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$91 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
Tangkatz	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 15 S.
Weeks	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.05 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 S.
Satu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Sute	Tls. 1 S.
Chemor United	Tls. 120 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7.10 B.
Kaya Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7.50
Kroewoe	Tls. 1
Kredang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2
Repar	Tls. 1 B.
Samagatas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Senambu	Tls. 12 1/2
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65
Shai Malai-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 16.50 S.
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sunset Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Mangis	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Talipar	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Teng	Tls. 20 B.
Globo	Tls. 2.15 B.
Zhangbo	Tls. 5 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
That Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Phai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Phai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.
4. Sell rs. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
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FRAZAR & CO.	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Freight and Coal Market

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Rubber Outputs

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Bar Silver 39s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Copper Cash 181s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Sovereigns:

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Buying rate @ 2/10s = Tls. 5.18

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$7.08

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Peking Bar 263

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Native Interest 07

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Latest London Quotations

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Bar Silver 401d.

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Market rate 72.3

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

3 m-s. %

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

4 m-s. %

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

5 m-s. %

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Exchange on Shanghai, 50 d-s.

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

EX. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.41

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

EX. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 4763

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Consorts

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Exchange Closing Quotations

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London T.T. 3/11

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Demand 3/11s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

India (nominal) 289

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Paris T.T. 539

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Demand 539s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

New York T.T. 931

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Demand 931s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London T.T. 672

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Demand 672s

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London T.T. 2234

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Bank's Buying Rates

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London 4 m-s. Cds. 4 1/2

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London 4 m-s. Docy. 4 1/2

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/1

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/18

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

London 4 m-s. 963

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Customs House Exchange Rates For

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

August

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10%

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 5331 = Francs 5.94

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 97 @ 922 Gold \$1

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 55 Yen 2.00

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.25

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 480? Roubles \$5.35

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

+ Nominal.

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Rt Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haliphong New York (Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Sankok Hanoi Saigon

Sattambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Toulou

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubba, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand.

Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Rps. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

London Office: 3, Rue Boudeau.

1 Kiu Kiang Road, E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dalren Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Haidar O'Amur Yokohama

Hankow

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserve \$10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$60,000,000

Undivided Profits 1,010,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dalren, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	4:30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9		Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
10	5:00	New York & Seattle	Toyooka maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12		San Francisco	Tenyu maru	Jap. Alexander	
13		San Francisco	Venezuela	A.M. P. M. S. Co.	
21		Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
22	5:30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	3:00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rns. B.V.F.	
5		Kobe, Moji & Yokohama	Hakai maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
6	4:30	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
7	1:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
8	5:00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	2:30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
11	4:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 8		S'pore, Bangkok via ports	Fenia	Dan. E.A. Co.	
17		London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21		Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br. B. & S.	
4:00		Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
3	5:00	Wenzhou via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
4	4:30	Wenzhou, Hongkong & Canton	Kiangteng	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
4	5:30	Ningpo and Fusan	Kiangteng	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
5	noon	Swatow, Tungkang & Canton	Yingchow	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
5	noon	Foochow	Er. B. & S.		
7	1:00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Uman	Br. B. & S.	
9	1:00	Hakow, Tionkang & Canton	Wingsang	Br. B. & S.	
11	5:00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br. B. & S.	
14		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	1:00	Tsinfa	Isshin maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
3	5:00	Vladivostock	Shibirak	Rus. R.V.P.	
4	1:00	Amoy, Tsinfa and Dainy	Shinkai maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
4	1:00	Tienin direct	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
4	11:00	Tienin, Dainy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
4	10:30	W. b. w. Tsinfa & Tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
5	noon	Hsiaochow, Yochow	Tamsai	Br. B. & S.	
5	noon	Antung & Newchwang	Kewell	Br. B. & S.	
6	2:00	Haihsiau and Yochow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.	
7	noon	Weihaiwei, Ubeffo & Tsin	Kooshing	Br. B. & S.	
7	1:00	Tsinfa	Sango maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
7	1:00	Dainy	Kobe maru	Br. B. & S.	
8	5:00	Weihaiwei, Cheffo & Tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
9	10:00	Weihaiwei, Cheffo & Tsin	Shenhsien	Br. B. & S.	
13		Tsin, Dainy & Tsin	Kohoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	1:00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
3	5:00	M.N. Ju	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
3	5:00	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
3	5:00	M.N. do	Changon	Br. H. O. S. & Co.	
4	1:00	M.N. do	Tatoo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
4	1:00	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
5	1:00	M.N. do	Kiangteng	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
6	1:00	M.N. do	Kiangteng	Br. B. & S.	
7	1:00	M.N. do	Changon	Br. B. & S.	
8	1:00	M.N. do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. B.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
Aug 3	1:00	Hankow etc.	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
3	5:00	Wuchang	810	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
3	5:00	Hankow	1538	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
2	5:00	Dainy	1545	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
2	5:00	Tsinfa	6064	Br. P. & O.	SHW	
2	5:00	Hankow	2770	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	
2	5:00	Hankow	2225	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	
2	5:00	Hankow	1882	Br. B. & S.	GNW	
2	5:00	Hankow	1289	Br. Geddes & Co.	NSW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
Aug 2	1:00	Hankow etc.	Yohanya maru	1917	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW
2	5:00	Tsinfa	2101	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
2	5:00	Tsinfa	1944	Br. K. M. A.		
2	5:00	Tsinfa	2807	Br. B. & S.		
2	5:00	Tsinfa	2387	Br. P. & O.		
2	5:00	Tsinfa	1854	Br. J. M. & Co.		
2	5:00	Tsinfa	2727	Br. Dowdell & Co.		
2	5:00	Tsinfa	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS
The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangtung, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Philip, will leave on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 77.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HANKOW and PORTS
The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 3, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	Aug. 17	Aug. 21	Sept. 10
ATSU MARU	16,000			
HITACHI MARU	12,500			
IYO MARU	12,500			

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU 12,500

Aug. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Shinoh, Aug. 23, 1917

SHIZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. I. Noma, Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Aug. 4

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Aug. 7

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 11

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Aug. 14

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Aug. 18

KOB TO SEATTLE.

TAMBO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 3,500 Capt. S. Saito, Aug. 9

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, Aug. 16

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6

IYO MARU 12,500 Aug. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 14, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Sept. 18, 1917

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 1:30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Mail	Mail
B. s.	B. s.	L.			B. s.	B. s.	B. s.
715	11:30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1705	16:12	
725	11:0	2:71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	—	16:55	16:02	
745	12:00	78	dep. Tsingchow	—	16:11	15:1	
1133	15:00	78	dep. Tschow	—	13:32	12:21	
1457	17:45	148	dep. Tschow	—	10:48	9:4	
1801	20:21	—	arr. Tschow	—	8:06	6:4	
7:	—	220	—	—	7:	8	
8:00	20:01	—	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	7:06	6:12	
10:00	22:01	266	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	6:01	5:42	
13:00	08:38	318	arr. Tschow	dep. Tschow	2:47	1:31	
13:15	0:48	—	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	3:09	2:56	
15:56	3:16	377	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	1:20	10:12	
18:16	4:50	—	arr. Tschow	—	23:00	8:0	
9:	—	420	—	—	—	—	
6:30	4:57	—	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow	23:39	20:7	
11:56	8:33	—	arr. Pukow	dep. Pukow	1:58	14:2	
12:06	8:19	—	dep. Pukow	arr. Pukow	1:44	14:2	
16:57	11:52	600	dep. Pukow	arr. Pukow	1:58	9:28	
18:48	13:00	—	arr. Pukow	—	1:53	7:8	

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local
S.	S.		B. s.	S.
7:15	11:30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	—
725	11:0	2:71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	—
745	12:00	78	dep. Tsingchow	—
1133	15:00	78	dep. Tschow	—
1457	17:45	148	dep. Tschow	—
1801	20:21	—	arr. Tschow	—
7:	—	220	—	—
8:00	20:01	266	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow
10:00	22:01	318	arr. Tschow	dep. Tschow
13:00	0:48	—	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow
15:56	3:16	377	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow
18:16	4:50	—	arr. Tschow	—
9:	—	420	—	—
6:30	4:57	—	dep. Tschow	arr. Tschow
11:56	8:33	—	arr. Pukow	dep. Pukow
12:06	8:19	—	dep. Pukow	arr. Pukow
16:57	11:52	600	dep. Pukow	arr. Pukow
18:48	13:00	—	arr. Pukow	—

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 8 = train has only 1st class sleep. acc. mas.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichow or Pukow. The earliest possible moment, to be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

PARIS IS JOY MAD OVER THE ARRIVAL OF YANKEE TROOPS

Frenchmen, Stirred To Exaltation, Already See Victory At Hand—Officers In Smart Uniform Charm Parisiennes

NO-SINGING RULE WAIVED; SOLDIERS TEACH RAGTIME

Press Remarks On The Unexpected Number Of Men And Their Complete Equipment, And Praises American Speed

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, July 1.—Paris was overwhelmed with joy this morning at the first published announcements that all of the first contingent of United States troops had landed safely in France. It was not long, either, until the city got a sight of American sailors, marines and even a few regulars—soldiers assigned to duty with various officers who have come immediately to Paris from the port of landing.

Already the French are stirred to exultation and a realisation of the victory which they feel sure to come, now that America has its fighting men so near the front.

The fraternalism of the Americans with the English, Canadians, Australians and French is remarkable, and the new arrivals are being received everywhere with open arms and open hearts. Last month nearly all the British troops not having near relatives in the British Isles have been coming to Paris on leave, and so the newly landed Americans find plenty of comrades able to speak their common language.

The Yankees warmed up particularly to the Canadians among who are many Americans, but the greatest surprise came at the way the French officers and sailors fraternise with their new allies. The warmest feeling exists between the French and British soldiers and officers, of course, but when they first met three years ago as allies they were too busy fighting for their lives to spend much time in friendly intercourse.

The Americans, however, are landing just at the time when the Allies have the Boches "on the hip," and the French are throwing off their chivalry to welcome the Yankees and marines affectionately.

Another factor is that after three years' contact with the British nearly every French person knows a few words of English—hello, cheero, good luck and similar expressions—and they are using them overtime on the Americans.

The appearance of American naval officers in white duck summer uniforms in the smart Paris restaurants causes gasps of astonished delight, especially among the fair Parisiennes, who admire the chic, cool appearance of the officers.

Since the arrival of the Americans the police have had to wink at the law prohibiting singing and music in cafes and restaurants, as it is impossible to prevent the sailors, marines and regulars from gathering in quarters and teaching the Canadians and Australians the newest rag-time airs direct from America.

More Troops In First Force Than France Had Expected

Paris, July 1.—The French press has extended an enthusiastic greeting to the American troops.

The Temps dwells upon their youth, vigor and military aspect and the completeness of their equipment.

The Journal des Debats says: "The grand democracy of the New World does nothing by halves. It entered this vast conflict in full consciousness of the ends to be attained and with full resolution to neglect nothing in attaining those ends. What we witness today in the arrival of the Americans on French soil is magnificent proof of this fact."

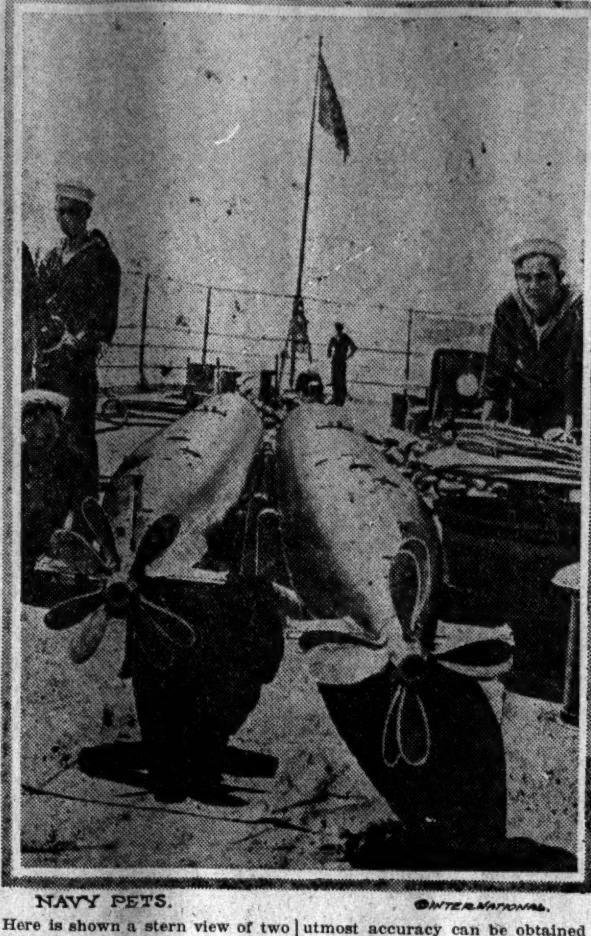
"Two months and a half after the Americans entered the war their hardy troops arrive in solid lines upon the European front, and it is not a modest advance guard. On the contrary, the forces which have just landed on our shore surpass anything which could reasonably have been expected within so short a time."

"When we recall the length of time it took England to move her forces to South Africa and similarly, the length of time it took us to move our troops to Salonica, this remarkable accomplishment by the Americans is seen in its full significance. The material they bring is on the same abundant scale as their troops."

"Those who have been doubtful whether the American concours would come in time have failed to estimate at its just value the tremendous moral and material American power that German brutality has mobilised against itself. And what we see today is only the commencement. Each day henceforth will increase the weight of that formidable sword thrown into the balance by the sister Republics of America."

"Who can, even in Germany, be

Torpedoes Ready for Launching



Business and Official Notices

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai

COMPANY JURISDICTION
In the matter of SHANGHAI ELECTRIC AND ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED, AND in the matter of the COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from \$200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee was on the 27th day of July, 1917, presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 4th day of September, 1917.

Dated the 1st day of August, 1917.
H. BROWETT,
Solicitor to the Company.

14619

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
B. C. HAILE, Agent.

18 Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
14634

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the General Management of The China Coast Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been changed.

All persons having claims against said Company are hereby requested to send same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned.

THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
9 Hankow Road,

W. H. KEEBLE,
General Manager.

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to
more extensive premises
at

127 Peking Road

Orders undertaken at
moderate prices

Do you want some
BIG NICE
American Potatoes

@ 12 cts. per lb.?

Then, call in and buy some of the
new shipment just received by

C. Eddie & Company
1128 Broadway, Shanghai
Telephone North 639

Valuable Buildings FOR SALE

Two foreign-style, 4-storyed houses, situated on Weihaiwei Road, Nos. 28 and 29, known as "Tsa Roo," (酒廬), occupying about 3 mow of land, with garden, tennis court, garage, stable, servants' quarters, verandah, electric lights and bells; also gas lights and water; also 5 one-storyed houses, close to the street, rented \$12.00 each. For inspection and particulars, please apply to the Accounting Room of the above address, after 2 p.m.

14645

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

UNION CHURCH

AN INTERCESSORY SERVICE
for the ALLIES
will be held on SATURDAY

August 4th
From 8 to 8.45 a.m.

All friends will be welcomed.

14648

The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office Telephone Bldg

Notice is hereby given that the twelfth annual meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, TODAY, August 3rd, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. The transfer books will be closed from July 23rd, to Aug. 3rd, both days inclusive.

By order,

ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.

In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to Dorothea L. S. Williams, Executrix of his estate, care of S. Houston McKean, Esquire, No. 3 Balfour Building, Shanghai, China; on or before January 13, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

DOROTHEA L. S. WILLIAMS,
Executrix.
Shanghai, China, July 13, 1917.

14460

SHANGHAI PRESS, LTD.

33A HASKELL ROAD

JOB PRINTING, ART PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTE

PROMPTLY!

NEATLY!

Representative will be sent on application

Telephone: North 2652

RING UP **3809**
for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

JUST ARRIVED

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPOT CARGO SOLE LEATHER

SIDES, BENDS STRIPS.

Just Arrived per S.S. Venezuela

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625.



PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"

"Void"

"Paid"

Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Stearns

for Purchase or Sale.
Only bona fide applications will be entertained.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuan Road.

Tel. No. 380.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.'s

GARAGE ENTRANCE

is only from

Bubbling Well Road.

A. 7.

SALE

S/S "POLTAVA"

WRECK

(3,477 tons gross, built 1909)

TENDERS are invited for the sale of S.S. "POLTAVA," wreck, for breaking-up purposes only—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they lie at the North Saddle Islands.

Tenders will be received till the 7th August.

For conditions and further particulars, apply to

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

No. 1, The Bund.

14620

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 5", 1 1/4" and 1" Chipp and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone, broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:

Sicawei, French
Concession, SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.
638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14652

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

EDUCATIONAL

BRITISHER requires French lessons. State terms to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

14642 A.5.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandahs) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable, Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14536 A.5.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A young Chinese gentleman, many years' experience in office, seeks position as office assistant. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

14627 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentlemen as steno-typist. No experience. Salary no object. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

14638 A.4.

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and clerk is willing to accept a position for night work. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

14641 A.8.

BRITISHER, executive abilities, and could take charge of import and export department, is open for immediate engagement. Has a thorough knowledge of the local market. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

14640 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man who can take charge of correspondence and sales. Expert typist, rapid worker. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

14634 A.5.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply: THE CHINA PRESS.

14124

LOST

A small Pekingese dog (bitch), high yellow-haired, lost yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the French Consulate-General. Reward, if necessary, will be paid to anybody returning same to French Consulate-General.

14616 A.7.

TO LET, from 15th August or later, spacious offices and godowns. Centrally situated. Apply to The China Strawbraid Export Co., 13, Kiukiang Road.

14616 A.7.

FOR SALE: Humber bicycle in first-class condition. Apply to 16, Broadway (American Y.M.C.A.).

14646 A.4.

FOR SALE: Latest model, twin-cylinder, Harley-Davidson motorcycle, complete, with side-car, light, and mechanical horn, also top and wind-shield for side-car. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

14635 A.5.

FOR SALE, high-class furniture, fittings and crockeries complete for house, with same to let from 1st October. Suitable for gentleman contemplating marriage about that time. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

14622 A.5.

FOR SALE, Tls. 7,000, 4 mow, Yu Yuen Road. North side, high. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

14607 A.4.